

BIG GUNS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

Adequate Protection From Land, Sea and Air

TRACKS TO CARRY THE GUNS

Bill Will Be Drafted By House Body Soon—Harding's Inspection Responsible For Decision To Carry Out Work.

Washington.—Adequate protection for the Panama Canal from attacks of enemies from the air, land or sea is to be provided for in a bill soon to be drafted by the House Committee on Appropriations for Fortifications and Sea Coast Defenses. Members of the committee now are virtually agreed upon a plan to make the canal impregnable.

It has been suggested unofficially to those members of the House in charge of appropriations that the canal must be given the best of modern defenses. These suggestions were said to have resulted directly from the recent inspection of the canal's fortifications by President-elect Harding and his party. Plans to meet these suggestions and at the same time adhere strictly to the rules of economy laid down by House leaders have been tentatively agreed to. They involve the sending of necessary ordnance, including the largest calibered artillery pieces, to the canal as soon as they are produced. This ordnance includes those guns which were authorized in 1918 for the coast defense purposes, the first of which are to be delivered next spring.

In addition to the canal's mainland defenses, the War Department has proposed the placing of several of the longest range rifles on an island located about 15 miles off the Pacific entrance. The committee members are said to have agreed to this proposal and will authorize the placement of guns there as soon as the State Department can conclude diplomatic negotiations to that end.

The Atlantic entrance, under the present plans, will be provided with an elaborate system of tracks designed to carry the heaviest railroad artillery mounts with guns calibrated to greater distances than those used by the most powerful dreadnaughts afloat.

House members believe that the canal thus can be made impregnable by use of material now under construction and with only little addition at expense to the Government.

CALLS FOR SHIP BOARD DATA.

Senator Edge Wants Full Statement Of Operations.

Washington.—A resolution calling upon the United States Shipping Board for a complete statement of its activities, expenditures, investments, operations and profits, if any, from September, 1916, to November 30 of this year, was offered in the Senate by Senator Walter E. Edge, Republican, of New Jersey.

Senator Edge says that approximately \$4,000,000,000 of public funds have been used by the board "and an accounting of this investment now is imperatively advised in order that the people, through their Congress, may frame a definite policy and enact legislation for the stimulation and business-like management of the merchant marine."

GAS BLASTS BOMBARD EMBASSY.

Barrage Of Main Covers Makes Britons Think Of Bombs.

Washington.—Residents of the British Embassy and vicinity were awakened by an impromptu bombardment, presumably due to leaky gas mains. One blast occurred within 150 yards of the embassy, bringing visions of bombs plot outrages to the police guard. Nine explosions took place, manhole covers flying in all directions while the barrage lasted. Gas concentrations in electric conduits were believed to have started the trouble.

BOYS CONFESS MURDER.

Police Say They Also Admit Number Of Burglaries.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Two murders and a series of burglaries and holdups were cleared up with the alleged confession of Alfred Lane, 18 years old, and Raymond Kitzworth, 17, negroes, who, the police say, admit shooting two men during holdups here last month.

Police who took the suspects into custody stated they heard one say: "We'd better get these cops before they get us."

IS GAS PROOF AT 115.

Chicago Woman, Nearly Asphyxiated, Walks Home After Revival.

Chicago.—Mrs. Sarah Quinn, who says she is 115 years old, declared she was "as well as usual" after being nearly asphyxiated in her home. She is believed to have been absent-minded blown out the gas stove flame. An hour after being revived in a hospital she insisted on going home "to do the dishes."

"CANDY GRANDPA" DEAD.

For 30 Years He Had Given Sweets Daily To Children.

Washington, Del.—Andrew Miles, known in Los Angeles, Cal., as the "candy grandpa" because for 30 years he has made a daily practice of distributing candy to the poor children, died here at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. J. Webster, due to heart disease. He was 83 years old.

DECIDES HE WILL NOT TAKE SCENIC ROUTE.

Chicago.—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis gave Roy V. Warner, aged 17, charged with cashing a \$17 check stolen from the mails, his choice of two paths.

"Do you want to go to hell," the judge asked, leaning over the bench, "or do you want to go along the narrow path. The road to hell is lined with beautiful scenery, but the other path is the better."

Warner said he "guessed he would try the straight and narrow road." The judge sent him to jail until January 5 "to think things over."

LINES DRAWN AROUND FIUME

D'Annunzio's Forces Retire As Regulars Advance

CLOSING IN ON ALL SIDES

Occupation Of City Is Expected Today—Five Of Attacking Force Killed And Thirty Are Wounded.

Trieste.—Reports say that Italian regulars have reached factories on the edge of Fiume and are closing in on the D'Annunzio stronghold.

Although it was stated that the Italian regulars had been ordered by General Caviglia not to fire unless provoked and that D'Annunzio had ordered his troops to await his signal to open fire, there apparently was some resistance as the gradual advance proceeded. In this resistance by the poet's troops the regulars lost five killed and 30 wounded, a Trieste dispatch states.

The movement against the rebel army began Friday, when the occupation of outlying positions was ordered. This followed D'Annunzio's proclamation against his native country and the threatening attitude of his legionaries.

Supporting the troops moving over the hilly coast is a powerful royal squadron in the bay on silent guard. It includes first-line battleships and smaller vessels.

FLYING FIELD CAPTURED.

Udine, Italy.—General Caviglia's regular Italian forces advanced two kilometers without firing a shot in a combined land and naval movement to close in on Gabriele d'Annunzio, the insurgent leader in Fiume, whose men retired. The Fiume triangle now is cut off and the poet's aviation field has been captured.

The plan of General Caviglia is gradually to tighten his grip on Fiume until D'Annunzio is reduced to helplessness. Caviglia's men advanced from the north, cutting off the top of the triangle of which Fiume is formed, and occupied Grobnico, Santa Croce and San Mattia. The aviation field captured is at Grobnico. The D'Annunzio troops evacuated these points without offering the slightest resistance.

At points from the short northward the D'Annunzio line gave way and the regulars advanced half a kilometer. It was a simultaneous movement from three sides.

The movement from the direction of Udine was effected by an overwhelming body of troops, which advanced on the thinly held line of D'Annunzio's legionaries. The advance was accomplished principally by Alpini, who occupied the high land covering the rugged territory to the rear of Fiume, including two ranges of hills. Toward the sea the regulars' line is held by Royal Guards and carabinieri.

TOBACCO COST \$309 AN ACRE.

Kentucky Burley Figures For 1920 Estimated.

Lexington, Ky.—The 1920 crop of burley tobacco in Kentucky cost approximately \$309 per acre to grow, according to an estimate made public here by the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky. The estimate was based on investigations of field men of the university and the United States Department of Agriculture who for the last two years have been making a study of the cost of producing tobacco in Kentucky.

The estimate covers only what is known as the white burley district was made for the dark tobacco area of Western Kentucky.

HAMBURG TO HAVE N. Y. BANK.

Mercantile Has Purchased Building For Branch There.

Hamburg, Germany.—The Mercantile Bank of New York has purchased a building in the business section of Hamburg and will open a branch here the middle of January. It also will represent the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York. The National City Bank, of New York, is said to have engaged the personnel for a branch to be opened here about the middle of next year.

HALLER VETS GET NEW SUITS.

Warsaw.—Six thousand Polish-Americans being demobilized from the army of General Haller, preparatory to returning to the United States, were given the first civilian suits they have had in several years as Christmas gifts by the American Red Cross. The Red Cross also gave 50,000 outfits of clothing to orphans of Warsaw, 23,000 comfort kits to soldiers and 2,500 costumes to Polish nurses.



The Old Year and the New

A Sermon for New Year's Eve

by REV. STEPHEN PAULSON

My Times are in Thy hand.—Psalm 31:15. AD and solemn are the last hours of the dying year. Only a few months ago a New Year was given unto us, fresh and pure from God's great storehouse of time. It has spent its life upon the earth, and its footprints will never be effaced. The departing year has brought to us God's numberless blessings; it has seen many noble deeds done, and it has seen progress in many departments of life.

The passing of another year must emphasize to every thoughtful person the swift flight of time. Looking backward over the past years of our life they seem to shrink to the size of beads strung around a child's neck. Seeking an image of man's career, the prophet sees his time faster than an arrow, curving as it rises to its fall. What is man's life? he asks. It is a cloud dissolving in the sunshine. It is a summer brook swollen by sudden rains, but soon running out and leaving the stones bare again. It is a tale that is soon told.

These last days of the old year urge us to husband well the time that is still given us. To a shrub a year means only a leaf; to the vine, a cluster; to the tree, a new ring of wood. But to a man a year means a large portion of his life which has been used or wasted. Youth often unthinkingly throws all responsibilities on the years to come. To him everything seems possible in the future. Then he thinks to have time for education, then he will practice economy and thrift, let the present be prodigal as it may. The morrow will suffice for the forming of habits and the building of character. So dazzled by the future the youth allows the years to slip through his hands, and the result is a man who is an intellectual infant and a moral feebleling. As you pause now and think over the past, you must realize that the morrow holds no harvest which the laborers called yesterday did not sow and cultivate. There was an ancient custom of putting an hourglass into the coffin of the dead to signify that their time had run out—a useless notification to them. Better put the hourglass into the hand of every living man to show him how swiftly the sands of life do flow. But, after all, time is of value only as we make the best use of it.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths. We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best. The old year may hold our many failures, many disappointments, many bitter regrets. The New Year holds out to us hope and promise, for my times are in Thy hand, O Lord. It should comfort us when we think of the brevity of our years, to realize by contrast the length of God's years. We have but a short time to work, and it is well to remember that in order that we may be diligent. But God has a whole eternity in which to work, and it is well to remember that also, so that we may cease from fretfulness and impatience at the slow progress of His kingdom among us. Jesus Christ has not ceased from His redemption of the world, nor has God been defeated in His plans for humanity, for the times of men and nations are in His hand.

For most of us the memory of the past is a chamber of discontent. Let therefore the old year bury from sight its story of sin and sorrow and failure. Let there be sincere repentance for the follies of the past, and then let a new man step forth to meet with hope and determination the glad New Year which God desires shall be a blessed year for every child of earth. When God forgives, He forgives utterly. He casts man's sins "into the depths of the sea." Why then should memory thrust its hooked pole into the sea to dredge the bottom and bring up by the locks some

pale memory which God has plunged into the ocean of forgetfulness? Man's life is not in the past, but in the days to come, for our times are in His hand.

And how many of us are waiting for the opportunities of the coming year? With how many of us is it the unuttered hope that tomorrow may be free from the sins and the mistakes of yesterday? I pray God that for you it may be so. Your times are in His hand, and let your Father shape the new year for you; let Him rule it, and strive with the help of the Spirit to walk the way of His commandments. "Forgetting the things that are behind, let us press on for the prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus."

The passing year also must remind us that there will come a last year for each one of us. Perhaps this coming year is your last. Are you therefore ready to see the curtain rise upon eternity? Are you now ready to hear the midnight cry, and to enter into the marriage supper of the King's Son? Our times are in God's hand, and no man knoweth what day or hour he may be called from his labor. Though we live to be counted among the oldest inhabitants we must depart at last. Others have gone before us and are going every day, and yet we seem so eager to forget our own mortality. Nay, let us rather look forward with anticipation, believing that God will then give us a New Year which shall be without sin and tears and sorrow and pain, where love shall rule, and where happiness shall be complete in the fullest service to our God.

The New Year bells will soon be ringing. Do not fail to make some personal preparations for its coming. Make resolutions for the future on the basis of your experience of the past. Every heart knows its own needs, and its own weaknesses. Be not discouraged by past failures, but pray to God earnestly to help to future successes. Take this New Year as a holy gift from a gracious Father and begin to live it carefully and prayerfully. Do not strive to carry the burdens of future months, but live each day as if it were the last and the best. In spite of all the ills which we see in the world today, let us believe that the New Year will be a blessed year to all mankind, and let each one of us do our utmost to make it so. May God look upon us all in mercy, and may He let this New Year

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Let the new year be a year
of freedom from sin, a
year of service, a year
of trust in God, and it will
be a happy year from first
to last. It may be the hardest
year we have known, but it
will be the happiest.

—J. A. Burley, D. D.

NEW YEAR BELLS, ET AL.

Chiming, rhyming, overhead,
Ringing, swinging, to and fro;
Dropping, dripping notes of joy
On the noisy throng below—
Spinning silver threads of sound,
Mellow music sinks and swells,
O'er the babel of the tower:
New Year's bells.

Paint and powder, pearls and curls,
Velvet, fur and violets;
Plumes and purple and perfume;
Saucy blondes and bold brunettes;
Plump, petite and slim and sveltes—
Mabels, Madges, Mauds and Nellie,
Keeping watch-night merrily:
New Year's bells.

—Cartoons Magazine.

NEW YEAR'S IN AMERICA.

New Year calls in America, once so popular, are now about obsolete, though attempts at their revival are frequently made. Midnight services in churches and home "watch" parties, the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles are present widespread forms of helping to usher in the first day of the new year. And the burden of everyone's song is, "A very happy New Year to you, and may you have many more!"

Our Superstitious Vein

Encircling Wreath of Fancy Bedecks New Year's Day

EVER since the dawn of time the happenings of New Year's day have been said to foretell the luck of the coming months. For there is a vein of superstition in the human race, and all of us share in its delusions. There is no day in the year without its encircling wreath of fancy; this first day of them all is wondrously bedecked. Not even Christmas is so ancient, and so world renowned, and it stands first in the folklore of every language. On New Year's day in ancient Egypt, when as yet the pyramids were unbuilt, there were grand processions and smoking sacrifices. In Sparta it was celebrated by the consecration of youths to military service.

Among the Saxons and old Germans were great rejoicings, feasting and carousings on this day, and the was-sail bowl passed merrily around. This was a great vessel filled with ale, sugar, fruits, nutmeg and spices. There was enough for the whole community and the great bowl ran freely all day.

In all countries there have been charms and devotions peculiar to the opening year, for a desire to peer into the future is really common to us all, no matter how we affect to deride the idea. The Bible charm was one familiar to our grandfathers, and was used by religious people even down to the present generation. It is solemn and interesting, and well worth recording. "When the clock strikes 12 on New Year's eve, pick up your Bible and open it at random, and walking backward to a table, lay the book down, face open, upon it. Turn around three times, take up the book, read the verse upon which your thumb falls. It will tell your fate for the coming year. For instance, if it should be: "And He will love thee and bless thee and multiply thee," or "If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the earth," we expect a very pleasant year. But conceive the horror of one who should open to these words: "So he died, and was gathered to his fathers," or "In hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment."

In Switzerland the maiden borrows her mother's wedding ring, ties it with a hair from her own head, then suspends it just over the rim of a teacup, all the while counting rapidly the years of her own age. Of course the hair-hung ring trembles and knocks against the cup, and each little tap counts one year before she will wed; so she must count very fast, or be shocked at the number of taps. In Norway the kind of fish caught on the day foretells "fisherman's luck" for the coming year. In rural New England almost every locality has some special charm of fortune-telling of its own for this day of fate. The custom of sending cards and gifts on the first day of the year is so ancient that the historian of Manners and Customs can find no beginning. The Chinese have used cards for thousands of years, and the queerest thing in the world is a Chinese New Year's card. It gives all the complimentary titles of the owner, and is almost as large as a wall map. In olden times it was the custom for tenants to give New Year's gifts to their landlords, and every loyal subject owed a gift to his sovereign. We read how good Queen Elizabeth was such a favorite that her gifts were marvels of taste and extravagance. In our country we give presents on Christmas day, but in France they are reserved for the first of the year.

COULDN'T IMPROVE ON.

Boo-hoo! I'm so doggone good now that I can't think of no New Year resolutions to make!

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SYNOPSIS.

Warned by his physician that he has not more than six months to live, falling sick dependently on a park bench, wondering where he should spend those six months. A friendly squirrel practically decides the matter for him. His blood is pioneer blood, and he decides to end his days in the forests of Oregon. Memories of his grandfather and a deep love for all things of the wild help him in reaching a decision. In a large southern Oregon city he meets people who had known and loved his grandfather, a famous frontiersman. He makes his home with Lennox, a typical westerner. The only other members of the household are Lennox's son, "Bill," and daughter, "Snowbird." Their abode is many miles from "civilization," in the Unquaga divide, and there falling plans to live out the short span of life which he has been told is his. His extreme weakness in the morning is a slight improvement, and in the companionship of Lennox and his son and daughter he fits into the woods life as if he had been born there. By quick thinking and a remarkable display of "nerve" he saves Lennox's life and his own when they are attacked by a mad coyote. Lennox declares he is a reincarnation of his grandfather, Dan Failing I, whose fame as a woodsman is a household word.

CHAPTER III—Continued.

"Of course—but sit down now, anyway. I'm sorry that Snowbird isn't here."

"My daughter. My boy, she can make a biscuit! That's not her name, of course, but we've always called her that. She got tired of keeping house and is working this summer. Poor Bill has to keep house for her, and no wonder he's eager to take the stock down to the lower levels. I only wish he hadn't brought 'em up this spring at all; I've lost dozens from the coyotes."

"But a coyote can't kill cattle—"

"It can if it has hydrophobia, a common thing in the varmints this time of year. But as I say, Bill will take the stock down next season, and then Snowbird's work will be through, and she'll come back here."

"Then she's down in the valley?"

"Far from it. She's a mountain girl if one ever lived. Perhaps you don't know the recent policy of the forest service to hire women who they can be obtained. It was a policy started in war times and kept up now because it is economical and efficient. She and a girl from college have a cabin not five miles from here on old Bald Mountain, and they're doing look-out duty."

Dan wondered intensely what look-out duty might be. "You see, Lennox," said in explanation, "the government loses thousands of dollars every year by forest fire. A fire can be stopped easily if it is seen soon after it starts. But let it burn awhile, in this dry season, and it's a terror—a wall of flame that races through the forests and can hardly be stopped. And maybe you don't realize how enormous this region is—literally hundreds of miles across. We're the last outpost—there are four cabins, if you can find them, in the first seventy miles back to town. So they have to put lookouts on the high points, and now they're coming to the use of airplanes so they can keep even a better watch. Snowbird and a girl friend from college got jobs this summer as lookouts—all through the forest service they are hiring women for the work. They are more vigilant than men, less inclined to take chances, and work cheaper. These two girls have a cabin near a spring, and are making what is big wages in the mountains. I'm rather hoping she'll drop over for a few minutes tonight."

"Good Lord—does she travel over these hills in the darkness?"

The mountaineer laughed—a delighted sound that came somewhat curiously from the bearded lips of the stern, dark man. "Dan, I'll swear she's afraid of nothing that walks the face of the earth—and it isn't because she hasn't had experience either. She's a dead shot with a pistol, for one thing. She's physically strong, and every muscle is hard as nails. She used to have Shag, too—the best dog in all these mountains. She's a mountain girl, I tell you; whoever wins her has got to be able to tame her!" The mountaineer laughed again.

The call to supper came then, and Dan got his first sight of mountain food. There were potatoes, newly dug, mountain vegetables that were crisp and cold, a steak of peculiar shape, and a great bowl of purple berries to be eaten with sugar and cream. Dan's appetite was not as a rule particularly good. But evidently the long ride had affected him. He simply didn't have the moral courage to refuse when the elder Lennox heaped his plate.

"Good heavens, I can't eat all that," he said, as it was passed to him. But the others laughed and told him to take heart.

He took heart. It was a singular thing, but at that first bite his sudden confidence in his gustatory ability almost overwhelmed him. So he cut himself a bite of the tender steak—fully half as generous as the bites that

Bill was consuming across the table. And its first flavor simply filled him with delight.

"What is this meat?" he asked. "I've certainly tasted it before."

"I'll bet a few dollars that you haven't, if you've lived all your life in the Middle West," Lennox answered. "Maybe you've got what the scientists call an inherited memory of it. It's the kind of meat your grandfather used to live on—venison."

Soon after dinner Lennox led him out of the house for his first glimpse of the hills in the darkness. They walked together out to the gate, across the first of the wide pastures where, at certain seasons, Lennox kept his cattle; and at last they came out upon the tree-covered ridge. The moon was just rising. They could see it casting a curious glow over the very tips of the pines. But it couldn't get down between them. They stood too close, too tall and thick for that. And for a moment, Dan's only sensation was one of silence.

"You have to stand still a moment, to really know anything," Lennox told him.

They both stood still. Dan was as motionless as that day in the park, long weeks before, when the squirrel had climbed on his shoulder. The first effect was a sensation that the silence was deepening around them. It wasn't really true. It was simply that he had become aware of the little continuous sounds of which usually he was unconscious, and they tended to accentuate the hush of the night. He knew, just as all mountaineers know, that the wilderness about him was stirring and pulsing with life. Some of the sounds were quite clear—an occasional stir of a pebble or the crack of a twig, and some, like the faintest twitching of leaves in the brush not ten feet distant, could only be guessed at.

"What is making the sounds?" he asked.

He didn't know it, at the time, but Lennox turned quickly toward him. It wasn't that the question had surprised



Standing in the Shadows, He Simply Watched Her.

the mountaineer. Rather it was the tone in which Dan had spoken. It was perfectly cool, perfectly self-contained.

"The one right close is a chipmunk. I don't know what the others are; no one ever does know. Perhaps grouse, squirrels, or rabbits, or birds, and maybe one of those harmless old black bears who is curious about the house. And tell me—can you smell anything?"

"Good Lord, Lennox! I can smell all kinds of things."

"I'm glad. Some men can't. No one can enjoy the woods if he can't smell. Part of the smells are of flowers, and part of balsam, and God only knows what the others are. They are just the wilderness."

Dan could not only perceive the smells and sounds, but he felt that they were leaving an imprint on the very fiber of his soul. He knew one thing. He knew he could never forget this first introduction to the mountain night. The whole scene moved him in strange, deep ways in which he had never been stirred before; it left him exultant and, in deep wells of his nature far below the usual currents of excitement, a little excited too.

Then both of them were startled out of their reflections by the clear, unmistakable sound of footsteps on the ridge. Both of them turned, and Lennox laughed softly in the darkness. "My daughter," he said. "I knew she wouldn't be afraid to come."

Dan could see only Snowbird's outline at first, her shadow against the moonlit hillside. His glasses were none too good at long range. And possibly, when she came within range, the first thing that he noticed about her was her stride. The girls he knew didn't walk in quite that free, strong way. She took almost a man-size step; and yet it was curious that she did not seem ungainly. Dan had a distinct impression that she was

floating down to him on the moonlight. She seemed to come with such graceful smoothness. And then he heard her call lightly through the darkness.

The sound gave him a distinct sense of surprise. Some way, he hadn't associated a voice like this with a mountain girl; he had supposed that there would be so many harshening influences in this wild place. Yet the tone was as clear and full as a trained singer's. It was not a high voice; and yet it seemed simply brimming, as a cup brims with wine, with the rapture of life. It was a self-confident voice too, wholly unaffected and sincere, and wholly without embarrassment.

Then she came close, and Dan saw the moonlight on her face. And so it came about, whether in dreams or wakefulness, he could see nothing else for many hours to come.

The girl who stood in the moonlight had health. She was simply vibrant with health. It brought a light to her eyes, and a color to her cheeks, and life and shimmer to her moonlit hair. It brought curves to her body, and strength and firmness to her limbs, and the grace of a deer to her carriage. Whether she had regular features or not Dan would have been unable to state. He didn't even notice. They weren't important when health was present. Yet there was nothing of the coarse or bold or voluptuous about her. She was just a slender girl, perhaps twenty years of age, and weighing even less than the figure occasionally to be read in the health magazines for girls of her height. And she was fresh and cool beyond all words to tell.

And Dan had no delusions about her attitude toward him. For a long instant she turned her keen, young eyes to his white, thin face; and at that moment it became abundantly evident that beyond a few girlish speculations she felt no interest in him. After a single moment of rather strained, polite conversation with Dan—just enough to satisfy her idea of the conventions—she began a thrilling girlhood tale to her father. And she was still telling it when they reached the house.

Dan held a chair for her in front of the fireplace, and she took it with entire naturalness. He was careful to put it where the firelight was at its height. He wanted to see its effect on the flushed cheeks, the soft dark hair. And then, standing in the shadows, he simply watched her. With the eye of an artist he delighted in her gestures, her rippling enthusiasm, her utter irrepressible girlishness that all of time had not years enough to kill.

Bill stood watching her, his hands deep in his pockets, evidently a companion of the best. Her father gazed at her with amused tolerance. And Dan—he didn't know in just what way he did look at her. And he didn't have time to decide. In less than fifteen minutes, and wholly without warning, she sprang up from her chair and started toward the door.

"Good Lord!" Dan breathed. "If you make such sudden motions as that, I'll have heart failure. Where are you going now?"

"Back to my watch," she answered, her tone wholly lacking the personal note which men have learned to expect in the voices of women. And an instant later the three of them saw her retreating shadow as she vanished among the pines.

Dan had to be helped to bed. The long ride had been too hard on his shattered lungs; and nerves and body collapsed an instant after the door was closed behind the departing girl. He laughed weakly and begged their pardon; and the two men were really very gentle. They told him it was their own fault for permitting him to overdo. Lennox himself blew out the candle in the big, cold bedroom.

The next installment of "The Voice of the Pack" imparts to Dan Failing the existence of an organized band of outlaws.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PAINTED OVER COURT FINERY

Ruse by Which Nuns Had Queen Depicted as a Member of Their Religious Order.

Through a chance discovery in the garret of a ducal palace in Madrid, a three-hundred-year-old romance of a wonderful Velasquez has been revealed. Hidden for three centuries as a picture of a nun, this portrait of Queen Isabella of Spain, the first wife of King Philip IV, has recently been restored in London.

In the disguised picture practically nothing but the face and hands of the original was left uncovered, and the secret was first guessed at owing to the paint peeling away from the nun's hood, when there was revealed the fringe of a lace collar.

Princess Isabella of Bourbon was married to Philip in 1615, and in 1624 was staying in the convent of the nuns belonging to the order of the Descalzas. As a mark of the kindness she there received she presented the nuns with this Velasquez portrait of her self.

Later Isabella wished to enter the convent, but the pope would not consent. The inmates of the convent called in a painter, and secretly instructed him to paint out the queen's court dress and the lace handkerchief in her left hand, and to present her in the complete garb of a professed nun.

Different Kinds of Hickory.

Twelve kinds of hickory are found in the world, eleven of them indigenous to the United States east of the Rocky mountains, and one Mexican species. Previous to the ice age, extensive forests of hickory existed in Greenland.

Getting Results.

"When it comes to impressing the popular mind," said Senator Sorghum, "a party platform is quite likely to prove less important than the rear platform of a special train."

No woman ever loved a man so much that she didn't try to find out how much the engagement ring cost.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 2

THE CHILD AND THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 13:1-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Whoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same shall be greatest in the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 18:4.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 9:33; Luke 9:25-26; 17:1-2.
PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Care for Little Children.

JUNIOR TOPIC—God's Care for Us.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Responsibility for the Younger and Weaker.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Our Responsibility for Childhood.

I. The Greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven (vv. 1-4).

1. The disciples' question (v. 1). The promise given to Peter in connection with the announcement of his purpose to build the church, and the paying of tribute with the money in the fish's mouth, provoked jealousy on the part of the other disciples. The transfiguration scene revealed the divine person and the program of the kingdom. Seeing that the kingdom was to come to realization, despite the tragedy of the cross, the disciples thought it best to have settled the place of rank in the kingdom. Their behavior betrayed their sad state of heart. Instead of entering into sympathy with Jesus in the dark hour of his passion, they were supremely concerned with the dignities to be conferred upon themselves.

2. Jesus' answer (vv. 2-4). He taught them concretely by placing a little child in their midst. (1) Condition of entrance into kingdom (v. 3). He showed them that the great question which concerned them is as to whether they are really in the kingdom. Their behavior revealed the fact that they needed conversion before they could enter into the kingdom. Before they could even see, much less enter into the kingdom, they must be born from above (John 3:3, 5). Entrance into the kingdom is infinitely more important than rank therein. (2) Whoever possesses childlike humility is the greatest (v. 4). The child is dependent, lowly, and modest. Those who have been born again—converted, have these characteristics. The principle which determines rank in the kingdom is lowliness of heart. In the kingdom we rise by sinking. The way is down. The more one realizes his own unworthiness, the more worthy he is of the divine favor and trust.

II. The Lord's Identification With His Believing Ones (vv. 5-9).

1. Receiving the believer in Christ's name is receiving Christ (v. 5). Through conversion we become God's children, and so completely His our life interwoven with His that His regard for us is treatment of Himself. Those who welcome into fellowship the lowly believer welcome Christ. If this were fully realized it would sanctify our relationship with believers in Christ. Reception of believers includes all forms of sympathy and aid. To do this in Christ's name is to open our hearts to receive Him.

2. The awful peril of causing a believer to stumble (vv. 6-9). To stumble means to give occasion for a moral fall. The particular reference was to the carnality and selfishness which was expressing itself in their contention for pre-eminence. Such spirit and behavior would stifle the tender life of a babe in Christ. Their behavior was not only self-injury, but a stumbling block to others. Every Christian should solemnly inquire as to whether his life would help or hinder his fellow-believers. Am I helping someone to a higher level, or am I pulling him down to a lower? To so sin against Christ's own is to meet a sure and awful fate. His doom will be worse than drowning in the sea with a millstone around his neck; it will be eternal fire (v. 8).

In this world of sin offenses must come, but woe will be unto the one who causes the offense. Everything causing to stumble, though it be as vital as hands and feet, should be removed. We are responsible for ourselves and have a greater responsibility touching others.

III. Believers Are Especially Cared For by the Heavenly Father (vv. 10-14)

1. They are under angelic guardianship (v. 10). So precious is the believer in God's sight that angelic messengers have access to the very throne of God, even beholding his face. So high is the honor bestowed upon believers that the highest angels are sent to guard them.

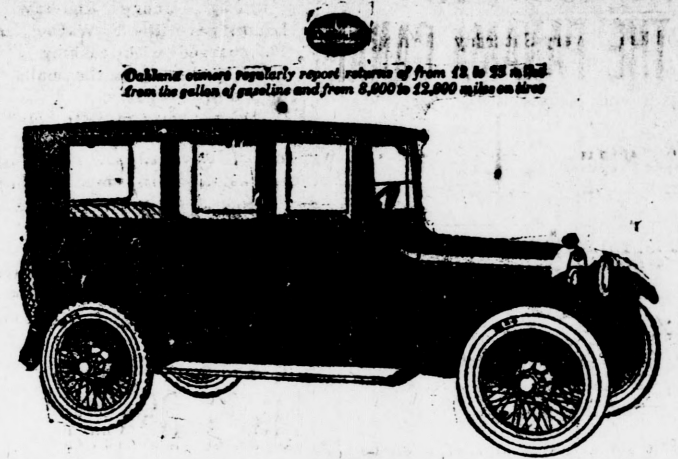
2. The Son came especially to save such from their lost condition (vv. 11-14). The Heavenly Father does not will that any one of these should perish. They are the objects of the Father's seeking love. The salvation of the humble believer has been secured by the incarnation and the sacrifice of the Good Shepherd. Since God sets such value upon even the lowest believer, we should be most careful in our manner of life before them and in our treatment of them.

No Sign of Weakness.

In Jesus Christ, the ideal man, strength and beauty appear in their perfectness, and in perfect proportion and harmony. No one has ever detected a sign of weakness in the character of Christ, and everywhere the beauty of his character shines forth resplendent. The eyes that were "like a flame of fire" were also the eyes that wept over Jerusalem. He was "the strong Son of God" and also "the altogether lovely; beautiful beyond compare."

Principles Will Grow.

The principles now implanted in thy bosom will grow, and one day reach maturity; and in that maturity thou wilt find thy heaven or thy hell.—Thomas.



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SENSIBLE SIX

Geo. P. Scotton & Sons
Agents SMYRNA, DEL.

We Can Supply You With

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Creamery and Country Butter
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Confections, Cigars, Etc.

In fact everything usually found in an up-to-date grocery, at reasonable prices, when quality is considered.

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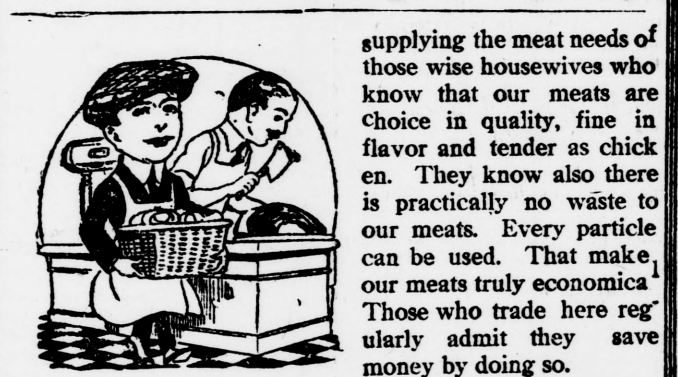
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Ennis' Garage

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Honest Service Reasonable Charges.

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Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.

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Exceptional Facilities Enable Us to Guarantee Our Work

The kind you ought to have and when to have it, that is when you really need it. We have contracted the habit of satisfying our customers. Our work is of the highest quality and our service is always at your instant disposal. We are especially prepared to turn out letterheads, billheads, noteheads, statements, folders, booklets, envelopes, cards, circulars, and many other jobs. Come in and see us next time you need something in the printing line.

The Middletown Transcript

Published every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co., Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.
(INCORPORATED)

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JANUARY 1st, 1921

A CABINET LADY

THERE is every likelihood that soon after the inauguration of President Harding there will be created a new Department of Public Welfare, and it is also probable that a woman will be selected as the head of that executive branch. The suggestion has already been made many times, but in his most recent address Mr. Harding has given a definiteness to the idea that makes it practically certain of realization. "I am now able to say to you," he remarked, "that since the election I have had opportunity to discuss that proposal with a number of leaders of liberal public thought in and out of Congress, with reference to crystallizing it into legislative accomplishment, and have found them eager to help in the constructive task."

There are many bureaus of the Government, more or less unrelated to the departments in which they are now placed, all of which bear directly on the welfare of the citizen, and could, with advantage, be grouped together in a Department of Public Welfare. The Public Health Service, the Bureau of Education, the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau are some of the offices which could be readily transferred to the new organization. It would be quite suitable, too, for a woman to direct Federal activities of that nature.

THE JOB IN HAND

THE American people expect a substantial reduction in their Federal taxes, and a revision of what is left. Such a program is not only possible, but is the logical one for Congress to adopt. By reaching a speedy agreement with foreign governments indebted to the United States, by which interest on their indebtedness will be paid, an income of half a billion dollars will be assured. By putting a new tariff law on the statute books, drawn along established lines of protection, an additional source of revenue will be produced yielding about \$600,000,000 each year, paid as in the other instance by the foreigner instead of the American taxpayer. It would then be possible to wipe out the excess profits tax, which has been the cause of most of the profiteering to which the country has been subjected, and make substantial reductions in the income tax without impairing the the total revenue received by the Treasury.

A BUSINESS CONGRESS

A GLANCE over the records of men elected to Congress on November 2, shows a large proportion of men who have won the confidence of their constituents by demonstration of unusual ability in practical affairs, a large proportion of them having had experience in a number of lines of industry.

NEW FEDERAL JURY

The petit jury to serve at the term of the Federal Court beginning next Monday was drawn Monday by Jury Commissioner Rowland G. Paynter and Clerk W. G. Mahaffy of the Federal Court. The names are as follows:

Wilmington—Joseph Davidson, Henry Hoopes, Harry H. Billany, Samuel K. Smith, Thomas H. Melvin, Charles E. Dugbell, Frank N. Overdeer, William B. McGear, William H. Jones, Henry M. Ganey, William D. Mullin, Truman W. Campbell, Morris D. Crossan, William A. McDe, Harvey E. Booker.
Christiana—J. G. Hobson.
St. Georges—Francis B. Watkins, George V. Peverley, John W. Watkins, William McMullin.
White Clay Creek—David C. Rose, Samuel B. Herman, William P. Wollaston, William H. Barton.
Appoquinimink—Walter S. Money.
Duck Creek—Robert L. Boyd.
Broadkill—Oscar Betts.
Broad Creek—Sussex county—Victor A. Moore, Peter J. Meesick.
Georgetown—William Rawlins, Robert H. Burton.
Kenton—G. Frank Gootee.
North West Fork—Horace Sudler.
Baltimore—Everett Hickman.
Dagsboro—James E. Goalee.
Mispillion—Charles D. Murphy.

Bad Cold and Cough Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Several years ago C. D. Glass, Gardiner, Me., contracted a severe cold and cough. He tried various medicines but instead of getting well he kept adding to it by contracting fresh colds. Nothing he had taken for it was of any permanent benefit until a druggist advised him to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "I was completely cured by this remedy and have since always turned to it when I had a cold and soon find relief."

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red Cockerel. Call Phone 63.
MIDDLETOWN EXCHANGE.

ST. PAUL'S XMAS PROGRAM

A very beautiful Xmas Service was held at St. Paul's M. E. Church Odessa, by the Sunday School, on last Sunday evening, with the following program:

"We Have Seen His Star," School; Song; Responsive Reading; Invocation by Pastor, Rev. E. H. Detrickson; "Christmas Has Come Again," Anna Cleaver; "The Journey of The Wise Men," Agnes Ennis; "What Say's the Bells," School; "Sisters to Me," Beatrice Heller; "Learning to Spell," Edna Thornton; "A Glad Little Lad," Albert Megee; "Christmas Spirit," Elizabeth Carey; "Mother's Surprise," Elizabeth Heller; "A Song From The Sky," School; "Poor Santa Claus," Anna Duhamel; "Smiles," Clarence Gears, Jr.; "The Beautiful Thought," Madeleine Webb; "How Two Little Girls Spent Xmas," Exercise; "The Inn," a musical on monologue, Sallie McClain; "Christmas is Here Again," School; "A Telegram," Henrietta Wilson; Solo, "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Candles," Elizabeth Heller; "Who Cares For Winter," Ruth Plummer; "The Dream," Margaret Barber; "Hark to The Herd," School; "It Shall Never Pass," Little Morgan; "The Christmas Story," Exercise; "The Legend of The Christ-Child," Myrtle Morgan; "I Love The Little Stranger," Solo, Anna Duhamel; "Aerial Messengers," Exercise; "The Angels of Christmas," musical monologue, Alice Reynolds; "Parcel Post-office," Exercise; "Bethlehem's Star," Miss May Enos; Class; "Never Was a Star so Bright," School; "The Christmas Peace Jubilee," Exercise; Solo, "Ringing," Edith Tippet; Collection; "Christmas Farewell," School.

A part of this program will be repeated on Friday evening, Dec 31st, at 7:30 o'clock, when the children will have their Xmas treat. All are welcome.

"GHOST" IN NO MAN'S LAND

Germans Thought They Were Listening to Unearthly Visitor, but It Was Clever Propaganda.

The only direct propaganda raid for which the American army had opportunity before the armistice was planned and carried out on the Metz front by Capt. H. E. Osann, an officer of Belgian descent who was familiar with the German army, says Mr. Heber Blankenhorn in Harper's Magazine.

"This is my funeral," Capt. Osann said when he explained his scheme. "All I want is 40,000 leaflets. That division is full of Alsace-Lorrainers, and I know the names of scores of men in it. We'll drop special leaflets on them for a few days, and after they have soaked in I'll take a patrol some night and go up to their wire and call, 'Don't shoot! I'm not going to shoot. Is Fritz Schneider there? I want to talk to him. Where is Willy Liebmann?'"

"You'll get a prompt answer from machine guns," I observed. "Oh, yes, but only a burst or two," Osann said. "They'll miss, and there'll be a pause, and I'll call more names. If I get somebody out there to argue with, I'll send him back to bring his whole battalion over."

We showed them with Osann's leaflets in French and German, addressed to Alsace-Lorrainers—simple statements of what the victory of one side or the other would mean to them. Then on a quiet night Osann and a patrol of 12 stole along the railway that ran into the enemy's lines before Dampvilloux. Alone, he made his way within 30 yards of an observation post on the edge of a wired woods and boldly set up his call. There was not even a shot. After ten minutes he began again, "Men of the Sixty-First regiment, listen!" Then the patrol behind him began to hear voices; in the Boche trench a guttural but earnest discussion was going on.

Again Osann shouted, names he knew; in the silence the whole patrol could hear the footsteps of a man walking along the railway track toward Osann, but he ran back and Osann had to come away.

A few days later we took prisoners on that front, and every man had copies of the Alsace-Lorraine leaflet in his pockets. When we asked if they had noticed anything recently in No Man's land at night, they answered, "You mean the ghost?" A ghost, they said, had been heard calling soldiers by name. Their officers had made a report of the ghost to the Kommando.

For all I know the command may have issued orders about it: "In future ghosts will be met with five rounds of M. G. fire; angel with ten."

Lived Days in Sealed Box

Joseph Barcroft, a reader of physiology at King's college, England, has lived for six days in a hermetically sealed glass box. The experiment arose out of a 30-year-old controversy as to whether it is possible to calculate the amount of oxygen in the blood from a knowledge of the amount of oxygen in the breath. The test was also made to demonstrate whether it was necessary that airmen should have oxygen apparatus when flying at great heights. It proved that oxygen was necessary to flying men, but it did not show to what height they could fly with safety. While in the box Barcroft kept a record of his sensations and made scientific observations. He said he suffered from sleeplessness, but otherwise did not experience much inconvenience except on the last day, when the atmosphere became extremely rarefied. He then had headaches and nausea.

Suddenly Famous

Maj. Hugh Thomas, O. D. E., the Englishman who recently bought the complete town of Milford Haven for a quarter of a million sterling, had probably never been heard of by the man in the street before. Another incident in which a "surprise million" flared occurred some years back when China wanted a loan of \$50,000,000. A lender turned up in Mr. Birch Crisp of whom practically no one had ever heard, but who soon became famous when seven great powers, including Great Britain, took immediate steps to prevent him advancing the money.

SHOW STARTS

7.45 P. M.

One Show Only

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

J. E. LEWIS, Prop.

Program for week beginning January 3d

MONDAY, JANUARY 3d

PARAMOUNT PICTURE Featuring

Enid Bennett

"What Every Woman Learns"

This is an Artercraft picture directed by Thos. H. Ince. Frantic with fear, she was calling the only friend in the world—the "other man," who loved her, who helped her endure a life she had flung away on a cad. Then the final ruthless showdown! The two men in a struggle that ended in death—and she accused of murder. Burton Holmes traveling pictures Pathe News. Paramount Magazine.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4th

WILLIAM FOX Presents

Tom Mix

"Prairie Trails"

Again Tom Mix comes to our theatre in the best picture he ever made. If you like a picture full of stunts and thrills, with a good story, don't miss "Prairie Trails." The beauty of a Tom Mix picture is that the things you see on the screen, is actually accomplished by him. 10th episode of "Bride 13." Rolan comedy.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5th

A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE Featuring

Irene Castle

"The Invisible Bond"

The most beautiful gowned woman in the world, in a strongly compelling drama of a man and wife, and their tragic mistakes. A powerful human story of life as it is. Intrigues and scandal of the idle rich. Fox News. Hallroom boys in "Stung Again."

ADMISSION

ADULTS, 22 Cents

CHILDREN, 11 Cents

Including War Tax

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th

WILLIAM SELIG Presents

William Farnum

"Spoilers"

Story from Rex Beech's wonderful works, which is his best novel. This is the picture that made William Farnum, and is considered by everyone, who has ever seen it as the biggest picture ever shown of its kind. It will hold you in suspense, from the minute it flashes on the screen until the end of the 9th reel, and when he finds the man who has wronged him you will see the greatest fight ever filmed. This picture has been secured at a cost exceeding \$200 for one night. They tell us we can't pull this off in the Middletown Opera House, but we want our patrons to see this picture and if we meet our night's expenses we are satisfied.

Note: If for any reason anyone is not satisfied after see it, their money will be gladly refunded. Larry Semon in a new 2 reel "School Days." Pathe News. Prices 55c and 25c.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7th

REALART COR. Presents

Constance Binney

"Something Different"

Space will not allow us to describe this picture, but it's about time this town is seeing "Something Different." For relief from Xmas shopping and the high cost of living try "Something Different." 4th episode "The Veiled Mystery." Famous Century 2 reel comedy. Mutt & Jeff.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8th

WILLIAM FOX Presents

William Russell

"Twins of Suffering Creek"

William Russell is shown with Louise Lovely and without question is the best of his pictures—a redemption picture—and will please our Saturday night goers. Famous Rainbow comedy. Fox News. Joe Martin, the monkey in 2 reel comedy.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON

MIDDLETOWN
DOVER
GEORGETOWN
LEWES



FREDERICA

SEAFORD
LAUREL
MILLSBORO
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Happy New Year

We extend to our customers and friends our best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year; assuring them that it is our desire to be of even greater service throughout the entire State of Delaware.

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—OF THE—

Wilmington Conference

214-216 Walnut Street

Wilmington, Del.

This institution is organized by the Home Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its functions are to use waste material to save waste Humanity. All Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, in fact everything is collected from wealthy homes, thoroughly fumigated with modern equipment, made over by handicapped people, who cannot get employment elsewhere, at a living wage.

These things are then placed in our store and sold to the public at a very low price. All money over the cost of running the plant is given to needy cases. If you need clothes, men's or women's or children's Shoes, Hats, Clocks, Watches, Furniture, Lace Curains and in fact anything call at 216 Walnut Street we can supply your needs.

J. H. BEAUCHAMP, Supt.

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I have taken the agency for the following makes of Victrolas,

EDISON VICTOR FRANKLIN

If you are interested in buying a Victrola, a postal card or phone call will be greatly appreciated.

All the latest and best Victor Records on Sale.

B. F. GALLAGHER

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Middletown, Delaware

The Transcript, \$1 Per Year

Is your Kitchen Work Wearing you out?

A woman who knew just how many Kitchen troubles could be avoided by a good range helped our experts design the

Sterling Range

The range that bakes a barrel of flour with one hod of coal.

The experts worked out the scientific flue and grate system so that it would bake and cook with the least amount of fuel. The woman added the graceful plain lines so easy to keep clean. The polished top which requires no blacking. The key plate that lifts and fastens up for feeding and broiling. The easy opening oven door and many other step and back saving features which only a woman knows how to appreciate.

You will appreciate a Sterling.

For full information write
Sill Stove Works
Rochester, N. Y.



ESTATE OF CAROLINE MILLER, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Caroline Miller, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Twelfth day of July A. D. 1920 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator C. T. A. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator C. T. A. on or before the Twelfth day of July A. D. 1921, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Administrator
C. T. A.

Address
Middletown, Del.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL EMLIN MASSEY, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel Emlin Massey, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Albert L. Massey, on the Fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1920, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1921, or abide by the law in this behalf.

ALBERT L. MASSEY,
Administrator.

Address
605 W. 20th St.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

ESTATE OF ROSA K. WEBER DE ceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Rosa K. Weber, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Daniel W. Stevens and Curtis F. Millman, on the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1920, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executors without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executors on or before the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1921, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Daniel W. Stevens,
Curtis F. Millman,
Executors.

Address
Middletown, Del.
Woodside, Kent Co., Del.

ESTATE OF FRANK MILLER, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Frank Miller, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Twelfth day of July A. D. 1920 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator C. T. A. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator C. T. A. on or before the Twelfth day of July A. D. 1920, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Administrator
C. T. A.

Address
Middletown, Del.

ESTATE OF LESTER M. NAYLOR Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lester M. Naylor, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Hester A. Naylor, on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1920, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the seventh day of December, A. D. 1921, or abide by the law in this behalf.

HESTER A. NAYLOR,
Executrix.

Address
RICHARD S. RODNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
307 Market Street,
Wilmington, Del.

WANTED!

A live wire representative to sell in Middletown and vicinity Kelly-Springfield Tires and Tubes on commission. No capital required. Reply by letter to MOORE TIRE AND RUBBER CO., 222 W. Ninth St., Wilmington, Del.

IT WOULD PAY YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF SELLING YOUR PROPERTY within the next year to have it listed in our catalog which will be issued about January 1st, 1921.

It will contain the description of many farm and home properties. It will tell about the natural advantages of this section; our mild climate; long growing seasons; abundant rainfall; good schools; good roads; shipping facilities, and market advantages.

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We can show you a wood-North Carolina Pine—with which you can build your home, barns, sheds, silo, etc., at low cost and with every assurance of complete satisfaction.

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New Cars in stock for immediate delivery. Sub-dealers wanted for New Castle Co., Kent County Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. If interested write or wire me at once before the territory is taken. Phone, 28-11

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LAUNCH VAST EFFORT FOR EUROPE'S YOUNG

Eight American Relief Agencies
Combine to Save 3,500,000
Children Death Menaces.

Eight great relief organizations, working among and for every race and creed, have united under the name of the European Relief Council to coordinate child relief in Europe this winter. The Council will seek to provide funds for 3,500,000 starving and diseased children in Eastern and Central Europe and to administer this relief economically.

It consists of Herbert Hoover, chairman, and Franklin K. Lane, treasurer; Edgar Rickard, representing the American Relief Administration; Dr. Livingston Farrand, representing the American Red Cross; Felix Warburg, representing the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Wilbur K. Thomas, representing the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers); James A. Flaherty, representing the Knights of Columbus; Dr. C. V. Hibbard, representing the Young Men's Christian Association; Miss Sarah S. Lyon, representing the Young Women's Christian Association; Dr. Arthur Brown, representing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

It is the purpose of the Council to raise \$33,000,000, in an appeal centering at the Christmas holidays, to the end that the desperate situation regarding child life may be met. In every town and community of the nation, it is planned, local committees, representing all the co-operating agencies will be formed to secure the vitally necessary funds. Of the amount sought, \$23,000,000 will be used for basic food and \$10,000,000 for medical service.

For every one of these American dollars the local governments and communities aided will furnish two dollars, in the form of transportation, labor, guards, clerical help, cash contributions and such food supplies as are locally obtainable. No children receive the free food except after medical tests showing them to be seriously undernourished. The remaining \$10,000,000 of the fund is just as urgently needed for medical service to the children.

The European Relief Council will do much more than effect economies in the raising of the child saving fund. It will, with the inspecting forces of eight great agencies, keep a constant eye on the administration of America's merciful gift, in order that there shall be no wastage and no tendency toward pauperization.

"This is the largest co-operative benevolent organization ever attempted in the United States," Mr. Hoover says. "The organizations represented have come to the unanimous, though independently formed conclusion, that nothing but prompt and united action by the whole American people can avert incredible tragedy for the helpless children involved. The organizations forming the Council will organize their representatives in every town and community of the nation for the raising of the necessary funds."

Pleads for Europe's Helpless Children



"They are no more my children than yours," is Herbert Hoover's homely yet eloquent plea for 3,500,000 European children who face incredible tragedy this winter unless America comes to their rescue. The funds by which American aid has been feeding millions have run out, and that the work may not stop and thus precipitate what would amount to "a massacre of the innocents" seven other great American relief organizations have united with Mr. Hoover's organization under the name of the European Relief Council in a joint appeal for funds. The collaborating agencies are the American Red Cross, the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Get Lucky Tips in Dreams. When an Italian has a dream he doesn't go tell his friends about it for the sake of making conversation, but hurries to get his dream book to find out what the dream portends. The book has a number for everything man wears, has, eats and sees. Things shown in a dream are looked up, and the corresponding numbers are played by the Italian in the week's national lottery. And if he doesn't win, says Kenneth L. Roberts in the Saturday Evening Post, he feels positive that somebody with the Evil Eye has looked at him and broken his chances.

POLAND NOW RIVALS PLIGHT OF BELGIUM

Children Chief Sufferers in Land
Stripped of Necessities,
Says Relief Worker.

Poland is in the destitute state for want of food and clothing among the poor that Belgium would have been during the war, had there been no commission for relief in that country, according to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, American Relief Administration official, who recently returned from Warsaw.

Dr. Kellogg was a member of Mr. Hoover's staff in Belgium, and at the conclusion of hostilities, entered Poland as the Hoover emissary in charge of food relief. He first entered Poland in 1915, a few months after the German occupation. His report of starvation, disease and suffering that existed at that time is one of the most harrowing documents in the records of American relief work overseas.

Dr. Kellogg made the following statement regarding the work after the armistice: "With Warsaw as our headquarters, we began operations in Poland in January, 1919, and within a few weeks there was established a steady importation of food into that country. Tons and tons of it came from overseas through the Port of Danzig.

"It was impossible to do all that the administration wanted to do, because the need of Poland was too great, but it was agreed that enough food should be sent to Poland to care for the four million people until the great agricultural districts could again provide for them.

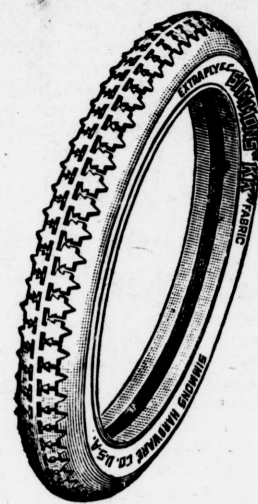
"But in addition to these four million people who so pressingly needed relief, there was another call for relief from a source that could not be resisted: the children of the land. Many of these were orphans, hungry, emaciated, destitute and diseased. So the American Relief Administration added to its work by instituting a system of feeding these children. In a few months a million and a quarter Polish children were getting a free meal every day of special food prepared to counteract the effects of their previous undernourishment."

To finish the job eight great organizations have united under the name of the European Relief Council to raise the funds necessary to care for the food needs and the medical needs of the 3,500,000 children of Eastern and Central Europe. These organizations are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

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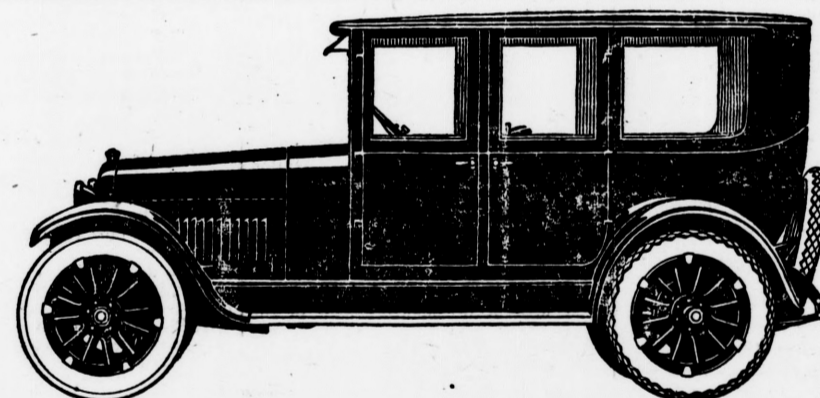
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It is beautiful in line and finish and elegant in every appointment. In its exceptionally roomy interior, seven adults ride in unusual comfort.

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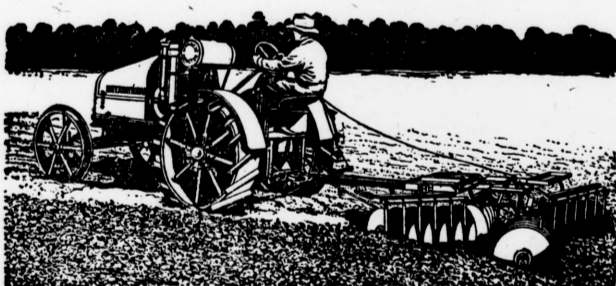
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has established its reputation for satisfactory performance in the school of experience. It has passed successfully through long and rigid tests under actual field conditions in all sections of the country.

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Place your order now and avoid shipping delays.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Middletown, Delaware

WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

European Nations, Especially,
Are Beset With Troubles During
Period of Readjustment.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace
Treaty Leaves United States Techni-
cally at War—Presidential
Election Holds Interest.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

The world throughout the year 1920 was passing through the troublesome period of readjustment and reaction that began with the close of the World War. Of all the great powers that had been involved in the conflict, the United States alone remained technically in a state of war with Germany through the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. For all practical purposes, however, the United States was at peace and conditions in this country were more nearly normal than in most of the nations of Europe which had accepted the settlements agreed upon by the peace conference at Paris.

Although the great war had ended, the world was not at peace in 1920. Territorial disputes and jealousies growing out of the war resulted in a large number of minor conflicts.

The Irish problem remained unsolved and the situation in the Emerald Isle grew more serious as the year progressed. In the United States, despite minor racial activities and the uncertainties accompanying the readjustment of business and industrial conditions, there was continued prosperity and optimism.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World war was formally ended January 10 when Germany and fourteen of the powers allied against her in the war exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris. The United States, however, was not among the nations participating in this ceremony, as the treaty had not been ratified by the senate.

The League of Nations came into actual being at Paris January 16 when the executive council held its first meeting with representatives from Belgium, Brazil, England, Italy, France, Japan, Greece and Spain participating.

The Russian government made a step toward securing peace with its warring neighbors by concluding treaties with Ukraine and Estonia.

The Turkish peace terms were completed on March 3, and a week later the Allies decided to use force to impose the terms upon Turkey, sending troops to occupy Constantinople. The allied forces occupied the Turkish capital without opposition.

Polish troops began a spring offensive against the Russian Bolsheviks in the Baltic region on March 23. Warsaw reported heavy fighting at many points on the 400-mile front. Three days later Poland offered peace terms to Russia, providing for restoration of the kingdom of 1772, return of art and other treasures, and an indemnity for invasions since 1914. Polish troops administered a severe defeat to the Bolsheviks at Podosinov April 13.

Differences of opinion among the Allies regarding the enforcement of the provisions of the peace treaty with Germany threatened to cause some difficulty, but these differences were ironed out in a series of conferences held at San Remo, Italy, in April.

The Poles and Ukrainians negotiated a treaty on April 27, recognizing Ukrainian independence from Russia. A combined army of Poles and Ukrainians then launched an offensive against the Russian "Red" forces, capturing Kiev on May 8 and the great port of Odessa on May 11.

Bolshevik troops invaded Persia at Astara May 18, forcing the withdrawal of British troops. Bolshevik troops on the Polish front were re-enforced and launched an attack on a ninety-mile front, seeking to open communication with East Prussia. On June 3 they succeeded in flanking and driving back General Pilsudski's Polish troops. On June 9 the Poles annihilated the Bolshevik Third and Twelfth divisions and occupied Czarnica, but five days later they were forced to evacuate Kiev, in the Ukraine, by a heavy cavalry attack. The Bolsheviks concentrated thirty new divisions on that front.

The supreme council continued its efforts to complete the peace settlements. The treaty with Hungary was signed June 4 at Versailles, Ambassador Wallace signing for the United States. Turkey was granted fifteen days additional time to present its views regarding the treaty with that country.

While these peace negotiations were in progress, fighting continued at many points. Over 300 Italian prisoners were killed by Albanians at Tirana on June 18 in retaliation for the assassination of Essad Pasha in Paris on June 13.

Supported by British troops and battleships at Malta and Constantinople, the Greeks began a campaign to oust the Turkish Nationalists from parts of Asia Minor.

On July 7 the Bolshevik troops captured Rovno, throwing the Poles into retreat on the entire front. Poland opened negotiations for an armistice and these continued for a week when it was reported that Russia had ordered the postponement of the negotiations and the capture of Warsaw. Bolshevik troops captured Lomza and West-Lovsk, and began a drive on Lublin August 1. During the next few weeks they continued to advance and on August 17 were within twelve miles of Warsaw. The Polish capital seemed doomed, but on the 17th the Poles launched a great counter-offensive and drove the Bolsheviks back to the border. Heartened by the crushing blow given the Russian forces, the Poles rejected the Bolshevik peace terms.

In the meantime, on August 11, the

French foreign office surprised the other powers by giving recognition to General Wrangel's de facto government in South Russia.

The Turkish peace treaty was signed on August 10 by all nations concerned except Serbia and the Hedjaz. Soviet Russia continued its effort to make peace with its neighbors by signing a treaty with Latvia and agreeing to armistice terms with Finland.

On October 12 the Poles signed an armistice and preliminary peace treaty with Russia to become effective October 18.

The cessation of hostilities on the Polish fronts enabled the Bolsheviks to strengthen their other fronts. Directed by Trotsky, the war minister, the Bolsheviks launched a violent offensive on October 31 against the South Russian armies commanded by General Wrangel. They succeeded in smashing General Wrangel's forces and drove on through Crimea.

The Bolshevik forces captured Sebastopol November 14. General Wrangel and the remnants of his army were on board American, French and British warships which steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviks entered the city.

An agreement on the Adriatic question was reached November 10 at a conference between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians and a treaty embodying the agreement was signed at Rapallo two days later.

The Assembly of the League of Nations opened its first session at Geneva November 15. Paul Hymans of Belgium being elected president.

On November 29 President Wilson accepted an invitation extended by the Council of the League of Nations to act as mediator between Armenia and Turkey. Two days later the Russian Bolsheviks took Erivan and announced the establishment of a Soviet Armenian republic. On December 3 Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists signed a treaty of peace.

Several attempts to secure action on amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations were voted down by the league assembly. Because of this action the Argentine delegates to the assembly withdrew on December 3. On December 1 Austria was admitted to the league, the first of the allies of Germany to be granted membership.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With continual strife, amounting virtually to civil war, in Ireland, with spasmodic revolutionary outbreaks in Germany, with counter-revolutionary movements developing at intervals in Russia, with civil war in China and with political upheavals in France, Italy, Greece and other countries, the unrest and changing conditions growing out of the World war were reflected in the disturbed internal conditions of many countries of the old world in 1920.

One of the unexpected political developments of the early days of the year was the failure of Premier Clemenceau to obtain election as president of France upon the expiration of the term of President Poincare. Paul Deschanel was elected on January 17 and the following day Clemenceau's cabinet resigned. Alexandre Millerand formed a new cabinet at the request of President Poincare.

The All-Russian government in Siberia, headed by Admiral Alexander B. Kolchak, was finally destroyed by the killing of Admiral Kolchak by Social Revolutionists at Irkutsk on February 7.

In Great Britain the government took its first definite step toward a settlement of the Irish question on February 25 by presenting to the house of commons its Irish home rule bill, providing for autonomous rule under a dual parliament, representing both the north and the south. On March 10 Ulster voted to accept the bill.

A new counter-revolution, directed by militarists, broke out in Berlin March 13. The revolutionists gained control of Berlin and Dr. Wolfgang Kapp proclaimed himself chancellor. The revolution was short-lived, however, ending in failure on the 16th when Dr. Kapp resigned.

The Irish situation continued to attract the attention of the world. On March 19 the mayor of Cork was killed by assassins. In the House of Commons the Irish Home Rule bill passed its second reading on March 31, 348 to 94. On April 4 Irish tax offices and records were burned at many points and wire communication from Belfast was cut.

In Mexico the presidential campaign developed a revolution which resulted eventually in the overthrow of the Carranza government. On April 10 the state of Sonora withdrew from the republic and fighting between the Sonora troops and federal forces began. By April 21 nine Mexican states had joined the secession movement. The revolutionary movement gained rapidly and on May 7 President Carranza fled from Mexico City toward the eastern coast. On May 22 Carranza, the fugitive president, was shot and killed by troops in his escort while asleep.

Promises of a cessation of civil war in China was given on April 21 by the announcement by Wu Ting-fang, southern foreign minister, of a merger of the North and South governments with a united parliament at Shanghai.

Disorder continued to grow in Ireland in May. On the 13th concerted raids destroyed 50 barracks and 20 income tax offices.

A cabinet crisis in Italy on June 9 resulted in the resignation of Premier Nitti and his cabinet. Signor Orlando also resigned as president of the chamber. A new cabinet was formed June 17 under former Premier Giovanni Giolitti. On June 27 Italian troops maintained at Ancona and "Red" uprisings broke out all over Italy with what appeared to be a concerted anarchist plot.

On July 13 the Trades Union Congress at London voted, 2,700,000 to 1,636,000, to demand withdrawal of troops from Ireland and the establishment of an Irish parliament. On the 15th Sinn Feiners raided the Dublin postoffice. On the 18th Commissioner Smythe of the Munster Royal Irish Constabulary was shot to death by Sinn Feiners in the country club at

Cork. The following day Sinn Feiners and troops fought in the streets of Cork, killing and wounding more than 100. Rioting at Belfast on July 23 resulted in hundreds, with a property loss of \$1,000,000.

On August 13 Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork was arrested by British troops for sedition in holding a Sinn Fein court at the City Hall. He was convicted by a court martial on the 17th and taken to an English prison, where he immediately entered upon a hunger strike. Riots and incendiarism continued to assume more serious proportions at many points.

In the constitutional election held in Mexico September 5 General Alvarado Obregon was elected president. President Deschanel of France resigned September 21 because of ill health and on the 23rd Premier Alexandre Millerand was elected to succeed him. Georges Leygues, minister of marine under Clemenceau, became premier.

Further disturbances were reported in Italy during October. On the 13th leaders of the Socialist party and the General Confederation of Labor ordered demonstrations in every town in Italy in an effort to force the Italian government to recognize Soviet Russia, and on the following day many persons were killed and wounded in the course of a two-hour strike called as a protest against the arrest of political offenders opposing the allied policy toward Russia. The government began a drive on the 17th to round up all advocates of violence in the country.

After a hunger strike of 74 days, which had drawn the attention of the world, Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died in Brixton prison, London, October 25. Great pressure had been brought to bear to secure Mayor MacSwiney's release, but the government stood firm in its stand against the hunger strikers.

King Alexander of Greece died on October 25 as a result of a bite by a pet monkey, and it was announced that the throne would be offered to Prince Paul, third son of former King Constantine.

Peace in China seemed to be finally assured by a proclamation issued by the government November 1, declaring that there had been a reunion of North and South China and calling for the election of a new parliament.

Pierce rioting between Unionists and Sinn Feiners broke out in North Belfast, Ireland, November 7. Serious disorders were reported also at Londonderry, where five policemen were shot and many ships burned or wrecked. The Irish home rule bill passed the house of commons on its third reading November 11. At Dublin on November 21, following the murder of 14 British officers, a force of troops raided a football game and fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

A political upheaval came in Greece with the defeat in the general election on November 14 of the party headed by Premier Venizelos. Premier Venizelos resigned on November 17 and George Rallis, former premier and leader among the followers of ex-King Constantine, formed a new cabinet.

On December 4 the Greek people, in a plebiscite voted for the return of King Constantine. On December 19 Constantine returned to Athens in triumph.

The Irish situation neared a crisis during the closing weeks of the year. Wholesale arrests were made by the British authorities during the last weeks of November, among those taken being Arthur Griffith, acting president of the "Irish republic" and many other Irish leaders. On November 28 Irish plotters set fire to several large warehouses on the Liverpool water front and killed two men. Martial law was proclaimed in south Ireland on December 10 and two days later a large part of the business district of Cork was burned in reprisal, it was claimed, for Sinn Fein raids.

DOMESTIC

The year 1920 being a presidential election year, politics held the attention of the people of the United States during the greater part of the year. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was nominated for President by the Republicans at Chicago June 12. The Democratic national convention at San Francisco nominated Governor James M. Cox of Ohio on July 5 on the forty-fourth ballot.

In the election on November 2, the Republican national ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving 414 electoral votes while the Democratic candidates received 117. The Republicans also won an overwhelming majority in congress.

By winning the long fight for equal suffrage, the women of the country gained the right to vote for all offices in the November election.

The Department of Justice inaugurated a campaign against radical aliens by conducting raids simultaneously in more than 30 cities throughout the country on January 2. Two days later the department estimated that 2,700 aliens had been arrested and it was announced that most of those arrested would be deported.

The United States Supreme court on January 5 upheld the constitutionality of wartime prohibition and the Volstead enforcement act. On January 16 nationwide prohibition, under the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, went into effect.

On January 10 the New York assembly, with but two dissenting voices, voted to exclude the five Socialist members of that body, pending trial on charges that the platform of their party is revolutionary.

The anti-radical campaign resulted in the indictment of 38 leaders of the Communist Labor party in Chicago on January 21.

The railroads of the country were returned to private operation on March 1, under the terms of the Cummins-Esch railroad reorganization act. Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan was convicted in the federal court at Grand Rapids on March 20 on charges involving the use of excessive campaign funds. He and 10 co-defendants were given prison sentences, but remained at liberty pending appeal to the higher courts.

The trial of the five Socialist members of the New York assembly ended with their expulsion from the legislature April 1.

Several suits had been instituted during the early months of the year attacking the validity of the eighteenth (prohibition) amendment. All these cases were taken to the United States Supreme court and on June 7 that tribunal decided that the amendment and the Volstead enforcement act were constitutional.

Big increases in rates were granted the railroads of the country by the Interstate commerce commission July 31 to enable the roads to meet increased wages. Passenger rates were increased 20 per cent, with a Pullman surcharge of 50 per cent for the railroads. Freight rates were increased from 25 to 40 per cent in different sections of the country.

The trial of the Communist Labor party leaders in Chicago, in progress for several months, ended August 2 with the conviction of 20, who were given jail sentences.

The five Socialist assemblymen expelled from the New York legislature in the spring having been re-elected, were again unseated when the legislature met in special session September 2.

Sharp drops in the prices of cotton, wheat and other farm products brought appeals for assistance from the farmers of the country during the latter part of the year. Night riders appeared in southern states in an effort to force the growers to hold their cotton for a higher price and a movement was started to secure the holding of wheat from the market.

Figures of the 1920 census for continental United States were announced October 6, showing a total population of 105,683,108, an increase of 14.9 per cent in 10 years. The report showed New York still leading in population, with Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio following in the order named.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The continued fight over the ratification of the treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations covenant, resulting in rejection of the treaty for the second time, occupied the attention of the United States senate during the early months of 1920 and monopolized the attention of the public, so far as congressional action was concerned.

The Cummins-Esch bill, under which the railroads of the country operated after their return to private control, and the army reorganization bill were the principal pieces of legislation enacted before the first regular session of the Sixty-sixth congress ended June 5.

On January 10, the house, by a vote of 328 to 6, for the second time refused to seat Victor Berger, Socialist, who had been re-elected to congress from a Milwaukee district after he had been "once barred by the house because of his alleged disloyalty during the war.

The Water Power Development bill, which had long been pending in congress, was passed by the senate January 15. A similar bill had been adopted by the house in July, 1919.

Another long congressional fight for the adoption of the Oil Land Leasing bill, was ended when the conference report was adopted by the house on February 10 and the senate two days later.

The senate then turned its attention to the peace treaty. The original Lodge reservations were again adopted, with some amendments, came to a vote on March 10, and for the second time failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority, the vote being 49 to 35. The following day the rejected treaty was sent back to the President.

With no prospect of the early adoption of the treaty, resolutions declaring the war at an end were introduced in both the house and the senate. Both houses adopted the Knox senate resolution. President Wilson vetoed this resolution, however, on May 27.

A few days earlier, on May 24, President Wilson asked the senate for authority to accept the mandate for Armenia that had been offered by the supreme council. On June 1 the senate "respectfully declined" to give the President the authority requested.

On June 3, the house voted, 343 to 8, the repeal of all war laws except the Lever act and the enemy trading act. The measure already having passed the senate, but President Wilson withheld his signature from the act and it died, with several other important measures, with the adjournment of congress. On the day before adjournment, President Wilson vetoed the budget bill which had been passed by both houses.

Congress reconvened on December 6 for the short session. President Wilson in his message, which was read the following day, recommended that the Philippines be given their independence.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Industrial unrest which manifested itself during the period of reaction immediately following the war, became even more marked during the year 1920. Radical activities were involved in some of the labor disputes in this country, but this was true to a much larger extent in the labor troubles that beset most of the countries of Europe during the greater part of the year.

The first month of the year was marked, in the United States, by the abandonment of the steel workers' strike which had been begun on September 22.

Railroad traffic was tied up in France, February 27, by a general strike of rail workers. The premier called all the strikers into the army, and two days later the strike was settled by a compromise.

Two thousand railway express clerks struck at Chicago March 6, causing an embargo to be placed upon all but necessary traffic.

Peace was declared between the bituminous coal operators and miners March 31, when they signed a two-year agreement based on an award made by the coal commission named by President Wilson.

An "outlaw" strike of railroad switchmen began in Chicago April 15, and spread rapidly to other parts of the country. Federal officers arrested 30 leaders of the strike in Chicago, April 15, on charges of interfering with the mails and violation of the Lever act. On April 19 the joint railroad wage board created by the Cummins-

Each bill, announced that it would not hear cases of men who were on strike.

A new coal strike was inaugurated in Illinois and Kansas April 5. Five thousand men going out because of dissatisfaction with the wage awards made by the coal commission.

The first of a long series of strikes involving Bolshevik activities took place in Italy March 25, when workmen and peasants in Naples and the provinces of Novara, Alexandria, Brescia and Treviso, attempted to establish soviets. Troops restored order and the strike ended within two days.

On May 1 there were riots in Paris, and railway workers struck for nationalization of the railroads. French dock workers and coal miners joined the strike on May 5. The French government took vigorous steps to end the strike, moving to dissolve the General Federation of Labor and characterizing the strike leaders as Bolsheviks. The strikes were called off by the General Federation of Labor on May 21.

The American Federation of Labor, meeting at Montreal, declared in favor of an Irish republic and pledged itself to wage a determined fight against the Kansas Industrial Relations Court law. On June 18 the federation re-elected Samuel Gompers president, for his thirty-ninth term.

The Railway Labor board announced its decision on wage increases on July 20, awarding increases of from 20 to 27 per cent to nearly 2,000,000 employees, the total increase amounting to about \$800,000,000 a year, about half the raise that employees had asked. The award was accepted by the railroad unions.

During the latter part of July coal miners again struck in Illinois, Indiana and Kansas, but on July 31 they were ordered back to work, after an appeal had been made by President Wilson.

Serious riots occurred at Denver August 5 in connection with a street car strike, many being killed and injured. Federal troops were ordered to Denver to stop the disorders.

The Railway Labor board made another award August 10, granting an increase amounting to \$30,000,000 a year to 75,000 railway express workers.

On August 30 President Wilson approved the majority report of the anthracite wage commission, awarding wage increases of from 17 to 20 per cent. On September 1 anthracite operators and miners signed a two-year contract based on the award, but thousands of men remained on what they termed "vacation" in protest against the award.

Industrial conditions grew more serious in Italy during the late summer and fall. An obstructionist campaign was started by 500,000 workmen on August 22. On August 31, in Lombardy, 300 metal-working plants were seized by employees and workmen's councils took charge of the plants. On September 14 the workmen's council voted for co-operative management and profit-sharing by the workmen. At the same time the workmen took over 200 chemical works and several textile mills. Premier Giolitti intervened, and on September 19 the employers agreed to his terms of settlement, granting increases of pay retroactive to July 15. The workmen accepted the settlement and ordered the factories returned to the owners.

An industrial crisis was precipitated in England on October 16 by a strike of 1,000,000 coal miners. On the 28th an agreement was reached for an increase in wages in consideration of a pledge on the part of the miners to help increase production. The strike was called off November 3.

A severe business depression was felt throughout the United States during the closing weeks of the year. The trend toward lower wages was marked by the announcement of the textile mills of New England in December of a reduction in wages amounting to 22 1/2 per cent.

SPORTS

The revival of interest in sporting events of all kinds which was apparent in 1919, following almost a complete suspension of athletic activities during the war, was even more marked in 1920.

Joe Stecher took the heavyweight wrestling championship from Earl Caddock on January 30. On February 4, W. B. Huey won the world's amateur three-cushion billiard championship at Chicago, and on March 5, Percy Collins of Chicago, won the national amateur 18-2 billiard championship.

The first of five races between Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, challenger for the America's cup, and the defender, Resolute, was held off New York July 15. The Shamrock won the first and second races, but the Resolute took the next three, winning the cup on July 27.

Charles Evans, Jr. of Chicago, won the western amateur golf championship July 17, and Jack Hutchinson won the western open golf championship August 5. Edward Ray of England won the American open golf championship, August 13. Charles Evans, Jr., won the national amateur golf championship, September 11.

The United States, for the seventh consecutive time, made the biggest score in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, with 212 points. Finland was second with 105 and Sweden third with 95.

Jack Dempsey retained the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Bill Miske in the third round at Benton Harbor, Mich., September 6. Georges Carpentier of France, knocked out Battling Levinsky, October 22, and became light heavyweight champion of the world.

A sensation was caused in the baseball world just before the close of the season by the exposure of a conspiracy by which the world's series of 1919 was "thrown" by the Chicago American league team to the Cincinnati National league team. Seven members of the Chicago team, including several stars, and one former member were accused of accepting bribes, and they later were indicted by a Chicago grand jury. Cleveland won the American league pennant on October 2 and met the Brooklyn club, National league pennant winner, in the world series on October 5. Cleveland won the series by taking the seventh game from Brooklyn, October 12.

A baseball war was threatened by a conflict between clubs of the American league over plans for a reorganization of the game. Peace was declared, however, on November 13, and a new board of control was established with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago as chairman with an annual salary of \$42,500 a year.

In football the University of Ohio established a clear claim to leadership among the Big Ten conference teams in the West by going through the season without a defeat. In the East, no team succeeded in establishing a definite claim to the championship. Roscoe Sartes won the 250-mile automobile race at Los Angeles November 25. In this race Gaston Chevrolet was killed in a collision.

DISASTERS

The world was comparatively free from disasters causing great loss of life during 1920. Tornadoes in the United States and earthquakes in Italy and Mexico, caused the greatest destruction.

Several thousand people were reported killed by a violent earth shock in central Mexico January 3, the damage being particularly heavy in the western part of Vera Cruz.

More than 100 persons were killed, many were injured and heavy property damage was caused by tornadoes which swept Georgia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, March 28.

Three hundred persons were killed by an explosion of a munitions dump at Rothenstein, East Prussia, April 11. Another tornado caused heavy damage in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, April 20. More than 150 persons were killed and property valued at \$2,000,000 was destroyed.

Fifty-nine persons were killed by a tornado in Cherokee county, Okla., May 2.

Great floods were reported in Japan August 19, with heavy loss of life.

A severe earthquake in the district north of Florence, in Italy, on September 7, destroyed 100 towns and killed about 400 persons.

Disastrous earthquakes occurred in Chile and Central America December 9, and later in the month.

NECROLOGY

Death took many persons prominent in national and world affairs in 1920. Among those who were best known or most active in their particular fields of labor, were the following:

January 3, Nicholas Sicard, famous French painter; January 8, Mand Powell, world's foremost woman violinist; January 16, Reginald DeKoven, American composer and music critic; January 23, Richard L. Garper, author and explorer; January 24, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, widely-known author. February 4, Edward Payson Ripley, for 24 years president of Santa Fe railroad; Ohio Co. Barber, organizer of the match industry; February 11, Gaby Deslys, noted French dancer; February 12, Julius Chambers, New York author and explorer; February 18, Gen. William E. Mickle, for many years adjutant general of the United Confederate veterans; February 20, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, discoverer of the North pole.

March 1, John H. Bankhead, senior United States senator from Alabama; March 3, John J. O'Shea, Catholic author and editor; March 24, Mrs. Humphry Ward, famous English novelist; March 28, Elmer Apperson, pioneer automobile manufacturer.

April 1, Dr. William Martin, U. S. N., retired, yellow fever expert; April 6, Laurent Honore Marquette, French sculptor; April 7, Edward Harold Mott, humorist; April 11, Ferdinand Roybet, French artist; April 15, Theodore N. Vail, pioneer in telegraph and telephone industries; April 20, Briton Riviere, famous English painter; April 21, Henry Mosler, noted American painter.

May 1, William Barrett Ridgely, former controller of the treasury; May 9, Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, founder of the Chautauqua assembly; May 11, William Dean Howells, famous American novelist; May 16, Levi P. Morton, former vice president.

June 3, Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard of New York, author and theologian; June 13, Mme. Gabrielle Charlotte Rejane, famous French actress; June 18, George W. Perkins, New York financier; June 26, Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, for more than thirty years stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly.

July 4, Major General William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States army; July 10, John Arbuthnot Fisher, former first lord of the British admiralty; July 11, former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III; July 22, William K. Vanderbilt, financier and former railroad president.

August 1, J. Frank Hanly, ex-governor of Indiana and Prohibition candidate for president in 1916; August 3, Isham Randolph of Chicago, noted engineer; August 10, James O'Neill, famous Irish actor; August 16, Sir Norman Lockyer, eminent English scientist; August 26, James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture; September 15, Raimundo de Madrazo, famous Spanish portrait painter; September 25, Jacob H. Schiff, American financier and philanthropist.

October 2, Winthrop Murray Crane, former United States senator from Massachusetts; October 5, Charles Norris Williamson, noted English author; October 12, Mrs. Ogden Mills, social leader in New York and Paris; October 13, Charles M. Alexander, famous singing evangelist.

November 2, Louise Imogen Guiney, American poet and essayist; November 9, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; November 10, Henry Thode, noted German historian; November 18, Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey; November 22, Ole Thobald, Norwegian violinist; November 25, Margaret Brewster, American writer; November 30, Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president in 1908 and 1912.

December 3, Francis Lynde Stetson, eminent attorney of New York; December 10, Horace E. Dodge, automobile manufacturer; Marquis Della Chiesa, brother of the pope; December 14, Olive Schreiner, novelist.

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